# BOSTON RECORDER.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, NO. 3, ROGERS'S BUILDINGS, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1818.

ARY STATIONS & MISSIONARIES PROUGHOUT THE WORLD, wording to the periods at which the Missions were established.

Concluded from page 125.]

Communicated for the Recorder. MICAN BOARD OF COMMISSION-FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

stituted in 1810, " for the purppagating the Gospel in heathen nong those who are destitute of dge of Christianity, by supportaries and diffusing a knowhe Holy Scriptures," and is comesent of twenty-seven members, mand laymen of different reliminations, and residing in diffeof the American Union. It is provided, that at least " one an of the annual income from the he Board shall be appropriated the expense of imparting the tures to unevangelized nations on languages; and the missiothe Board are employed not only ing the gospel, but also in transhishing, and distributing the s, and in establishing and superschools for the general instruc-

in Treadwell, Esq. Farmington, ent; Rev. Samuel Spring; D.D. Vice President ; Rev. Samster. D. D. Salem, Correspondary ; Rev. Calvin Chapin, Wea-Con. Recording Secretary ; Jelarts, Esq. Boston, Treasurer.

EAST INDIES. Bombay .- 1813.

Samuel Newell, on Hall, kil, John Nichols, Allen Graves. preaching the gospel daily, naries are diligently engaged ing the Scriptures into the nauage-have published a large the gospel of Matthew, and of a osed of select portions of Scriphave established schools in have 400 or 500 heathen chilone in which they have 40 or 50 hildren, under instruction. It is ble station; the field is extenrespects of the mission are

ISLAND OF CEYLON. ct .- Tillipally and Batticotta. 1816.

Warren, James Richards, C. Meigs, Daniel Poor. nencement of this mission has

lous. In acquiring the native in preaching, and in establishthe missionaries have ardenttheir brethren at Bombay : are making arrangements for edition of the Scriptures in inguage, as translated by the Danish missionaries in the last

MERICAN ABORIGINES. o Chickamaugah Creek, Chekee Nation .- 1817.

S.Butrick, Wm. Chamberlain. schoolmaster and assistant. ion family and school there bout 50 Cherokee children f both sexes; and of the misfive of the natives have alreaexemplary members. In their and in their various exercior for establishing habits of infor general improvement in ivilized life, the young Chesurpassed the most sanguine and hitherto this infant eshas been signally prospered

rom there

Busher, Choctaw nation.

reek of this name, which is a e Yazoo river, preparations an establishment, similar herokee nation.

Cyrus Kingsbury and Mr. lams and wife, left the mis-Brainerd, (where Mr. Kingsen superintendant and Mr. wife active assistants,) for ation, about the first of June: middle of the month, Messrs. Moses Jewell, and John G. rked at New-York for Newace to ascend the Mississippi the same station.

URD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS THE UNITED STATES,

in by a Convention of Deleon Societies in nearly all States, at Philadelphia, May board consists of twentyhand are elected triennially

Rice is employed under the United States, to and otherwise advance the

has Baldwin, D. D. Boston, William Staughton, D.D. cretary; John Cauldwell, Treasurer.

Eurmah \_\_ 1814. jun. George H. Hough. such and Rev. Edward America to join this

mission in Nov. 1817. The news of their arrival at the place of destination has not yet been received.

Mr. Judson has experienced many trials and encountered great difficulties, but by the last accounts, is prosecuting the object of his mission with diligence. He has published a Tract in the language of Burmah, containing the first principles of the Christian religion, and a Catechism, both of which are now in circulation.

St. Louis, west of the Mississippi .- 1817.

J. M. Peck, J. E. Welch.
These missionaries have it in view to collect information with respect to the Indian tribes scattered through the immense forests of the West, and improve opportunities as they present, to impart the blessings of the gospel to regions far beyond

Cherokee Indians .- 1817.

Humphrey Poscy. Four schools are in operation under the superintendance of this missionary, and as opportunities offer, he is diligently employed in preaching both to the whites and the Indians. The schools are represented

to be in a very flourishing state. Wabash .- 1817. Isaac M'Coy. St. Francisville, near New Orleans. James A. Ranaldson. - Contract - Contract

For the Boston Recorder.

#### SUCCESS OF MISSIONS AMONG THE ABORIGINES OF N. AMERICA.

The first exertions, which were made to evangelize the Indians, were commenced on Martha's Vineyard, by Thomas Mayhew, jun. in 1642. His first object was to obtain a knowledge of their language, and form an acquaintance by familiar conversation. Having done this, and having gained the confidence of the natives to a considerable extent, he began to instruct them in the great truths of the Christian religion. First, in a private way with individuals and families; afterwards in a more open and formal man-

In about one year, one of the Indians forsook the idolatries of his countrymen, and commenced the worship of the true God. His name was Hiacoomes. He became zealous in the cause of God. He feit deeply for the souls of his countrymen; and by means of his active labors some others were gained to the side of Zion .-But the gospel made but little progress for several years. The obstacles to the immediate progress of the word of life were great-especially the attachment of the natives to their superstitious rites, the opposition of the chiefe, and the influence of the Pawwas. But Mr. Mayhew and his fellow laborer were not discouraged by these obstacles. They proceeded on their business with resolution and firmness.

In 1646 the Indians were visited with a prevailing epidemic, which proved mortal to many. This providence of God was the means of bringing many of them to serious reflection.

About this time Miaxoo, an Indian of some distinction, sent a messenger five or six miles to solicit a visit from Hiacoomes. He complied. When he arrived, he found many others collected; among whom was Tauarquatuck, the chief Sachem of that part of the island. Having finished his address to them, " Miaxoo asked him, how many gods the English worshipped? He replied, one and no more.-Upon this, Miaxoo reckoned up his gods to the number of thirty-seven; and shall I, says he, throw away all these thirty-seven for the sake of one? What do you yourself think ? said Hiacoomes. For my part, I have thrown away all these, & many more, some years ago, and yet you see I am preserved. 'You speak truly,' said Miaxoo, I will throw away mine and serve the one God with you."

Tauarquatuck, the above named Sachem, soon after invited Mr. Mayhew to preach among the Indians where he resided : giving as a reason, that he wished the Indians to grow more in goodness, and that their posterity might inherit blessings after he was dead; and that he himself also was desirous of putting the word of God in his heart, of repenting and throwing away his sins; that when he should cease to live here, he might enjoy eternal life in heaven.

He immediately commenced preaching among them; the Sachem, in the mean time, exerted all his influence in favor of the meetings. Though he was much opposed by his countrymen, he continued stedfast, and through a long life exhibited a blameless deportment.

In 1649, there was a considerable accession to the number of praying Indians; and by the close of the summer of 1650 there were thirty-nine males, and a still greater number of females belonging to this meeting. This accession greatly enraged the Pawwas, but they were unable to retard the progress of divine truth. About this time fifty Indians came in one day, confessing their sins and desiring to unite with the worshippers of God. They came with their families, parents bringing their children, saying, " we have brought By the end of the year 1652, two hundred

and eighty two, not including children, re- | nounced their idolatries, and professed their willing subjection to the gospel -Among whom were eight Pawwas. In this year a school was established for the instruction of children in reading, writing, and the principles of the Christian religion. This proved beneficial to the mission; and produced, under God, many instances of early piety.

Mr. Mayhew continued his unwearied labors among the Indians with great success, until 1657. There were now, it is stated, many hundreds, who might justly be stiled holy in their lives and conversation, besides many hundreds of mere formal professors. Finding the harvest so great, and laborers so few, Mr. Mayhew determined on a voyage to England, in order to obtain assistance; but he was not heard of after. His father, Thomas Mayhew, Esq. who was governor of the island, and who had done much for the spiritual good of the natives, was deeply affected at the loss of his son. Though at the age of seventy, and seeing no prospect of obtaining a teacher for them, he resolved to engage in the labors of a missionary, and spend the few days that remained to him, for the souls of the heathen. Notwithstanding at this late period of life, in his zeal for their salvation, he frequently forgot the gravity of his age, and travelled fifteen or twenty miles through the wilderness, to impart instruction to those that were perishing.

The first church among the Indians of this island was instituted in 1670. Mr. Eliot of Roxbury was present on the occasion. Two of the native preachers were chosen to take the charge of it. Mr. Mayhew continued to labor among the Indians till his death, in 1691. Respecting the progress of the gospel on Nantucket, we have but scanty means of information. It is, however, stated by Dr. Cotton Mather, that soon after a church was organized on the Vineyard, one was also gathered on Nantucket; and they were very exact in admitting members and maintaining discipline. They had John Gibbs, a native, for their first minister. It is stated that about the time of the decease of Mr. Mayhew, there were on both these islands about 3,000 Indians, who might justly be called

Mr. John Mayhew, a few years before the death of his gramifather, was introduced to the gospel ministry among the Indians. He labored about sixteen years among them. What success his exertions met with, is not particularly stated.

Experience Mayhew, son of the preceding, commenced preaching among the natives a few years after the death of his father. He had the superintendance of five or six of their assemblies. In 1709, he published a version of the Psalms & the Gospel of John in the Indian language. In 1727 he published a book, entitled " Indian Converts," in which he gives an account of thirty Indian ministers, and about eighty men, women and children. whose lives he considered worthy of remembrance. He died in 1750, in the 86th year of his age.

The last of the Mayhew family, who labored in the missionary field, was Zackeus, son of the preceding. He was employed by the Massachuseus Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians. He died in 1803. But whether he spent all his time or any part of it on the Vineyard, I have not been able to learn; and no account is to be found of the state of the Indians on this island, or on Nantucket, since Mr. Maybew published his " Indian Converts," in 1727. It is barely stated, that in 1800 there were on both these islands, between four and five hundred Indians and Mulattoes.

The success of the Missionary Labors of Mr. Eliot .- Mr. Etiot, it is well known, was a native of England. He emigrated to this country in 1631; and was soon settled as a minister of the Gospel in the town of Roxbury. But his benevolent soul would not permit him to confine his labors to the people of his charge. He saw the wretched condition of the poor Indians around him; and deeply felt for their miseries. Having paid considerable attention to their language for the space of two years, he commenced his labors among them in Oct. 1646, being encouraged in his benevolent undertaking by his friends and brethren in the ministry.

Having given previous notice to some of the natives, near Roxbury, of his intention to visit them, he proceeded to their residence in company with three of his friends. In his first discourse, Mr. Eliot gave a brief explanation of the ten commandments; and then showed them that the curse of the taw was denounced against every transgressor. He afterwards preached to them Jesus as the only way of escape from the execution of this curse. They were very attentive to the discourse, and invited him to visit them again. "

On the 11th of Nov. he met them again. The number was considerably increased. The whole assembly was serious; and one old man was brought to see his wretched condition as a sinner, This was a source of encouragement to the missionary. The Indians soon began to see and feel the importance of civilized habits. They built a small town, which they called Nonanetum,

bitations, and of their own accord adopted ! some regulations, by which to promote good order, cleanliness and habits of industry.

In his mode of instruction with the Indians, Mr. Eliot proceeded in the following manner: 1. To catechise the children. 2. To preach the word with plainness and sobriety. 3 To admonish and censure, when occasion requires. This he conducted in a faithful and affectionate manne. 4. To answer their questions. This was a very important and useful part of his instruction.

Mr. Eliot travelled through various parts of Massachusetts, and formed societies of Indians in many places. In 1651, a number of the young converts, from among the natives, united together, and built a small town on the banks of Charles river, which they called Natick, eighteen miles south-west from Boston. Here they were trained to habits of industry; and a church was formed of the Christian Indians. In 1652, about fifteen openly professed their belief in the Christian religion, and united with this church at one time.

Mr. Eliot, besides travelling, preaching and attending to the temporal and ecclesiastical concerns of the Indians, was a laborious student. He translated into the Indian language, primers, catechisms, the Practice of Piety,' Baxter's Call, several of Shepherd's pieces, and the whole Bible. This Bible was afterwards published; and it is worthy of remark, that it was the first edition of the Bible ever printed in this

Mr. Eliot died in the year 1690, ap d 86, having spent about forty years as a missionary among the Indians of New England. Three years before his death, there were, according to Cotton Mather, six churches of baptized Indians, ten assemblies of catechumens, twenty-four Indian preachers, and four English ministers, who preached the gospel in the language of the natives. But this success was not all the fruit of Mr. Eliot's labors, much of it is due to the Mayhews, and their fellow (To be continued.)

BRITISH BIBLE SOCIETY.

Extracts from the Fourteenth Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Continued from page 122.]

Commencing with the United Netherlands' Bible Society, your Committee have to express their satisfaction at the vigor and cordiality with which the several establishments throughout the kingdom, (52 in number,) under this common designation, have prosecuted their benevolent object. The funds from various sources, within the first year, amounted to 33.763 florins, nearly 3,500%.) and the issue of Bibles and Testaments to 4,578.

Among the objects in which this Asso. ciation is engaged, one is, an edition of the Malay Bible in the Arabic character .--With a view to encourage a work so much needed by the Malay population of the East, who are chiefly Mahomedans, your Committee arranged for such an extension of the proposed impression as would allow for 5000 Bibles, and 5000 extra Testaments, to be placed at the disposal of your Society.

The Hanover Bible Society, with its Branches at Osnaburg, Bueckeburg, and Aurich in East Frisia, under the Patronage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and several distinguished Noblemen and dignified Ecclesiastics, has proceeded in its work of distributing the Scriptures among Protestants and Catholics. Many of the latter have, notwithstanding every discouragement, co-operated with the former in this object so interesting to both.

Nearly 12,000 copies of the Scriptures had been disposed of by the Parent Society at Hanover, in November, 1817; and 2500 by the Osnaburgh Branch, within the two first years of its formation. From the Depository of the former 500 copies were, by direction of your Committee, forwarded to Hildesheim and the vicinity. The want which prevailed in several parts of this district, may be inferred from the statement of a respectable parish minister; that on his first settlement among his charge, (five years before,) NOT A SINGLE COPY OF THE BIBLE WAS TO BE FOUND IN THE VILLAGE, THE CHURCH, OR THE SCHOOL: How acceptable, under such circumstances, this supply must have proved, it will not be difficult to imagine ; and your Committee could not, without emotion, hear themselves thus addressed, by the Rector of the Protestant Grammar School of St. Andrew, on receiving for his

disposal, 100 copies of the Bible:"Do not despise the thanks which we offer you, with pure hearts. This donation shall stimulate us afresh, to watch over the best interests of our youths; and by the public reading and expounding of the Scriptures, to kindle the flame of religion in their hearts, and thereby render them truly wise and virtuous."

After such a representation, it will be heard with pleasure, that a Bible Society has been recently formed at Hildesheim.

The Prussian Bible Society, under the patronage of His Prussian Majesty, consisting of the Central Society at Berlin,

different parts of the kingdom, exhibits a gratifying spectacle to the eye of the Christian philanthropist.

The Central Society, in its third year, distributed 6000 German Bibles. The large edition of 11,000 copies will soon be completed: after which, another edition of 10,000 must be immediately undertaken, as the deficiency is said to be still very

great. In the department occupied by the Thuringian Bible Society, an investigation has been made into the circumstances of the inhabitants, as to their want of the Scriptures. The inquiry was, in many parts, conducted under the authority of the magistrates; and, although the most pressing cases only were attended to, the re-

turns exhibited a demand for not fewer than 8,974 copies.

In Mecklenburg a new and promising Bible Society has been formed at Rostock. Its Committee, reflecting on the indifference to religion during the reign of infidelity, and the appearance, since the late political changes, of "a more favorable disposition towards the Christian faith, the revealed word of God; and religious worship," observe :- " We consider ourselves, therefore, as peculiarly happy, that, at this very time, we were encouraged, by the distinguished labors of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to lay the foundation of a Bible Society, of our own. Providence, by wisely overruling the events of this world, appears to draw numbers to the fountain of Christian wisdom and faith; to whom we can now throw that fountain open, and invite them to become partakers of it."

The progress made by the Bible Sociey in the free City of Frankfort, on the Maine, is truly gratifying, and has drawn from the Emperor of Russia a strong testimony of his commendation & friendship.

The influence of this Society has extended to many of the neighboring parts: and the demand for the Scriptures has increased in a degree which has surprised, and, from the narrowness of their means, even embarrassed the Managers of the lastitution. "My room," says the Secretary, " was often, on Sundays in particular, so crowded with people that I was obliged to confine myself to one of the corners of it."

These applicants were, chiefly day-laborers from Fulda, Hesse-Cassel, Bavaria, &c.; and not more desirous of the Scriptures, than sensible of their value; but, from the smallness of their earnings, unable to give more than a trifle, and some not even that, for a Bible.

In reflecting on these circumstances, the Secretary adds,-" As the desire after the word of God manifests itself in so marked a manner in these poor people, and frequent proofs encourage us to cherish the pleasing hope that the Lord will make them rich in faith, by the communication of his word, the Committee will joyfully lend their assistance to the furtherance of this work :" nor can it be doubted, that, in this pledge, every member of the British and Foreign Bible Society will very cordially unite.

The Wurtemberg Bible Society, proceeding with that zeal and activity by which the conduct of its directors has been uniformly distinguished, has printed 18,000 copies of the New Testament, and is expediting the proposed new edition of 10,000 Bibles. So urgent, however, have been the demands upon this institution, that, in order not to delay their supply altogether, your Committee have ordered 500 Bibles to be furnished from Basle, at two separate times; and added a pecuniary grant of

The impression made by the exertions of this Society has been extensive, and greatly conduced to the advancement of its object. Among others, the clergy, in country places, have very zealously cooperated. On announcing their design, not only the rich, but even some of the most indigent of their parishioners, have come forward with contributions, in proportion to their respective circumstances; and "many who had not had a loaf of bread in their houses for weeks together, were not behind others" in offering their mites, that they might obtain possession of a Bible. The distribution of Bibles which took place on the festival of the Reformation, and of which an interesting description will appear in the Appendix, while it gratified many, must have excited, in not a few, a desire to possess this Holy Book: and as the obstacles in the way of supplying them are great, the assistance of the British and Foreign Bible Society, will still be required to enable the Wurtemberg Bible Society to surmount them.

In the principal Bible Societies of Swiftzerland, the zeal so often commended continues to operate; and progress is making in each of them, though in different degrees, towards the attainment of the com-

mon object. How truly this is affirmed of the Basle Bible Society, at once the earliest and most active of these institutions, may be understood by the following statement of a respectable member of the British and Foreign Bible Society, from his own observation on the spot: "Four presses are constantly in action for the purpose of multiplying the sacred page; but the sup-

the eleventh edition of the octavo German Bible left the press; on the 18th of July not a copy was left. Again, on the 19th of August, t'e twelfth edition appeared; and on the 30th of the same month the whole impression was disposed of." In acidition to this, an official letter from the Secretary of that Society contains the pleasing information, that, in February last, another edition of 4000, copies was produced; of which, a few weeks after, scarcely fifty copies remained on hand.

Among the works in the execution of which the Baste Society has been engaged, may be mentioned, as recently completed, an impression of 5000 copies of the French Bible. From the extraordinary pains which have been bestowed upon the correction of the press, it is believed that this Bible will prove highly satisfactory; while its appearance will be found particularly seasonable during the interval of preparing the editions undertaken in other parts of Switzerland, and the South of France.

The Aargovian Bible Society, at Aarau, gives the pleasing intelligence, that, by the united exertions of Catholics and Protestants, a considerable distribution of the Scriptures has been effected among the members of both communions.

To prove the zealous and successful operations of the Jern Bible Society, it will be sufficient to state the simple fact, that its Directors have distributed 2690 Bibles, and 9048 Testaments, and have ordered a further supply of 336 Bibles, and

7350 Testaments. The St. Gall Bible Society had to state, at its fourth anniversary, in October last, that, from its commencement down to that period it had put into circulation not fewer than 13,696 copies of the Scriptures: and the Bible Society of the Grisons reports, that it is diligently employed in distributing copies of the divine word in German, Romanese and Italian, " which causes great

rejoicings among many of the poor.' The Bible Societies of Geneva, Lausanne, Bern, and Neufchatel, have concurred in a measure which will, when completed, be likely to prove very acceptable to the French population of Switzerland in general. The measure alluded to is, the printing of a revised edition of Ogterwald's French Bible in quarto. Towards this object your Committee had contributed 500%: a grant of 250%. has since been added in consideration of the proposed edition of 6000 copies having been increased to 10,000.

In the mean time, supplies of the Scriptures have been forwarded to the inhabitants of the Valais, and other destitute parts; and the President of the Lausanne Bible Society makes, in reference to his own particular sphere, the following pleasing declaration.

"Our country Clergymen perceive the blessed fruits of the Bible Society in our Canton; and, notwithstanding the great distress in which we have been, the bread of life has been distributed to the poor."

The Bible Society established at La Tour, for the Vallies of Piedmont, has distributed 150 Bibles, and 1865 New Testaments, and subscribed to the edition of the French Bible, undertaken as above, the sum of 1800 francs. The poor inhabitants of those Vallies, stirred up again by the spirit which so eminently distinguished their pious ancestors, actually come and intreat to be received as members of the Waldenses Bible Society, and urge the acceptance of such mites as they are able to present.

France and Italy have borne a part, though in very different proportions, in the great work of distributing the Holy Scriptures.

Of the Protestant New Testament by Osterwald, and the Catholic by Maitre de Sacy, stereotyped at Paris, many thousand copies have been dispered in various parts of France. At Montauban, a large edition of the Protestant Bible, by Martin, is printing, under the direction of a very respectabie Committee : of the Bible undertaken by the Bible Society at Strasburg, the New Testament is finished and now in circulation, and the Old Testament is in progress; and, in general, it appears that an increased desire is manifested in France to possess and peruse the Holy Scriptures .-Your Committee think it due to the late Rev. Henry Oberlin, of Waldbach, in Alsace, to bear their testimony to that zeal by which he was urged to sacrifice his valuable life, in exertions for distributing the Holy Scriptures among his countrymen.

In Italy, editions of the Catholic New Testament of Martini, without note or comment, have been printed both at Turin and Naples: and many channels have been found through which copies could be circulated without impediment, and with the prospect of being very thankfully received.

In the Mediterranean a Bible Society was formed, in May last, at Malta, under the designation of the Malta Bible Society. This active institution (for the encouragement of which your Committee voted 5001.) has opened a correspondence with places of considerable importance, and is using every exertion to render its advantageous position conducive to the dissemination of the Scriptures along the shores of the Mediterranean, and even in the interior of

Before quitting the south and west of Europe, it will be proper to add a brief statement to what has already been said of the distribution of the Scriptures among members of the Catholic communion.

Of the facilities which have been found for this purpose, your Committee have already spoken: but they are compelled to admit that such facilities have not been

In some of the countries of Europe, prostonally Catholic, difficulties have arisen, which have caused a temporary interrup-tion to the progress of Bible Societies, and

to promote. Such has been particularly the case in Austria and Bavaria, in each of which edicts have been published forbidding the establishment of Bible Societies. suppressing those already in existence, and actually prohibiting the receipt and possession of copies of the Scriptures printed in foreign countries, though furnished only to the Protestant population.

Your Committee have, however, the satisfaction to state, that in various parts of Catholic Germany, notwithstanding the opposition which has been made to the free circulation of the Scriptures, a wide and effectual door for their entrance has been opened. Several versions of the New-Testament, executed by Catholic clergymen, continue to be most eagerly inquired after, thankfully received, and attentively read; the more so, as they have obtained the sanction of several Episcopal authorities.

In particular, the Catholic Professor of Divinity at Marburg, Leander Van Ess, has persevered in his illustrious career of printing successive editions of his German New-Testament, and distributing them, through a variety of important channels, among the members of his own communion.

Encompassed with difficulties, he has been neither intimidated in his resolution, nor obstructed in his work.

"Never," he observes, "did I disseminate in so short a period, such a vast number of copies of the New-Testament, as since the time of the late Bible prohibition; and no where have I perceived a more lively and ardent desire after the word of God, than in those very places where infatuated men strive to dry up the fountain of living water, or to prevent the people from having free access to it."

In the course of the last autumn the Professor, though greatly exhausted by incessant exertions, undertook a Biblical tour through some of the Provinces by which the place of his residence is surrounded. " My aim," said the Professor, " will be, to strengthen and confirm many friends of the Bible, to reconcile enemies, and to scatter the blessed seed of the word on the right hand and on the left." In this spirit be performed the journey he had projected, and returned from it considerably strengthened both in his determination to disperse the Scriptures, and in his means of accomplishing their dissemination.

Your Committee, regarding the circum stances of the Professor as particularly advantageous, and desirous to avail themselves of the opportunities which his zeal and activity afforded them, answered all his applications by the most liberal grants; and in the course of the year have supplied him with funds to the amount of 5000%.

An account of their expenditure has been regularly transmitted; and yourCommittee owe it equally to the Professor, and the Members of the Society, to say, that the statements have, on every occasion, been most minute and satisfactory.

The Appendix will contain a selection from the copious and interesting documents derived from Catholic sources, which attest, in the strongest terms, the value and efficacy of this intrepid and indefatigable propagator of the word of God. With his animated declaration your Committee will minate this article :\_\_46 continue willingly to labor, with all my strength, as long as it is day, for the honor of my Divine Redeemer : to the end that he may be known more and more, and many may be saved by the word of his salvation; that his name may be hallowed, his kingdom more effectually come, and his will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

> (To be continued.) ---

CHEROKEE MISSION. From the Panoplist Extracts from a letter from JEREMIAH Erants, Esq. Treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions, to the

Corresponding Secretary, [Continued from page 126.] A SABBATH AT BRAINERD. After morning prayers on the Sabbath, the families of the missionaries hold a prayer-meeting of an hour. The other services, on the first Sabbath after my arrival, were as follows. Some religious conversation was had in the morning with natives; particularly with a young man, who had once been a member of Mr. Gambold's school. He had come 17 miles to attend public worship, and appeared seriously disposed. When an interpreter is necessary, Catharine Brown, or some other member of the school, performs that duty. It is the practice of the missionaries to expound a chapter in the forenoon, at the school-house, and, after a short intermission, to preach a sermon for the afternoon service. The audience consists of the mission-family, including the children of the school, and of various classes of persons from two to twenty miles around. The nearest neighbor is two miles off; but there are several about the same distance, in different directions. I should judge there were about 50 persons, who came from the vicinity to attend worship, making the whole audience considerably above a hundred. Mr. Butrick, expounded the Mosaic account of the deluge, and enforced it by a practical application; Mr. Hoyt preached P.M. from Isaiah, xlix, 6, on the future promulgation of the Gospel among all classes of people in every country, with an application adapted to the audience. After public worship, the brethren of the church conversed with two colored persons, a man and his step-daughter, on the subject of experimental religion. The man had been under religious impressions for eight months, and had conversed freely with some of the brethren last fall, the woman dated her first concern several months ago. They were ignorant, as might naturally be expected; but so far as could be judged from a single con-

versation, they had been under deep con-

which it is their sole and exclusive object | to hope they had been renewed by divino grace. They atributed their first seriousness to Mr. Kingsbury's preaching. Suitable admonitions were given them, and it was determined to make particular inquiries respecting their conduct, and to examine them again hereafter.

> A Sabbath School, for the instruction of blacks, has been kept up since last summer. The improvement, which a number of them have made, is truly wonderful. A man of 30 years, who only knew the alphabet, when the school commenced, can now read a chapter or a psalm, very decently. A boy of 15, who did not know a single letter, can read very well in the Testamenr. Several others have begun to read in the Bible. The greater part come six miles or more to meeting; some 15 or 20 on foot; and none less than two miles and a half. The number has varied from 10 to 25. Mr. Hall has paid particular attention to this school. The season for instructing these people is at the close of public worship. Several of them are under serious impressions; and all pay the strictest attention to religious services. They sing a hymn before the school is dismissed, and a prayer is offered by the instructor.

I have seldom seen a Sabbath more entirely devoted to the purposes of religion. How animating the reflection, that in 16 months from the commencement of missionary labors at this place, there should be a Christian community, in which all the advantages of religious education are enjoyed, and all the ordinances of religious worship administered. How delightful to see the Sabbath shine upon this dark land,

THE CHURCH AT BRAINERD. You have been informed of the admission of five native converts and one white man to the little church, which the Lord has planted here. On the first Sabbath in this month, Mr. Hoyt's youngest daughter, who had, as was hoped, experienced a saving change since the family arrived at this place, was admitted to communion. At the same time, a black woman was also admitted. The second Sabbath after my arrival, a colored man was added to the church; so that it now contains nine persons, whom as we trust, the Lord has called, within a few months past, to be heirs

of his kingdom. Particular mention has already been made of Catharine Brown; but I think you will be pleased to hear something more of this interesting female. Her parents are half-breeds, who have never learnt to speak English; yet if you were to see her at a boarding-school in New-England, as she ordinarily appears here, you would not distinguish her from well-educated females of the same age, either by her complexion, features, dress, pronunciation, or manners. If your attention were directed to her particularly, you would notice a more than ordinary modesty and reserve. If you were to see her in a religious meeting of pious females, you would not distinguish her, unless by her more than common simplicity and humility. When she joined the school in July last, (having come more than 100 miles for that sole purpose,) she could read in syllables of three letters, and was 17 years old. From her superior manners and comely person she had probably attracted more attention, than any other female in the nation. She was vain, and excessively fond of dress, wearing a profusion of ornaments in her ears. She can now read well in the Bible, is fond of reading other books, and has been particularly pleased with the Memoirs of Mrs. Newell. Last fall she became serious, is believed to have experienced religion in the course of the sutumn, and was baptized and admitted to the church in January. Since that time she has been constantly in the family; and all the female members of it have the most intimate knowledge of her conduct, and receive a frank disclosure of her feelings. It is their unanimous opinion, that she gives uncommon evidence of piety .-At meetings for social prayer and religious improvement, held by them on every Thursday afternoon, and Sabbath evening, Catharine prays in her turn, much to the gratification of her sisters in Christ. Her prayers are distinguished by great simplicity as to thought and language, and seem to be the fitial aspirations of the devout child. Before Mrs. Chamberlain took charge of the girls, Catharine had of her own accord, commenced evening prayer with them, just as they were retiring to rest. Some time after this practice had been begun, it was discovered by one of the missionaries, who, happening to pass by the cabin where the girls lodge, overheard her pouring forth her desires in very affecting and appropriate language. being inquired of respecting it, she simply observed, that she had prayed with the girls, because she thought it was her duty. Yet this young woman, whose conduct might now reprove many professing Christians, that have been instructed in religion from their infancy, only ten months ago had never heard of Jesus Christ, nor had a single thought whether the soul survived the body or not. Since she became religious, her trinkets have gradually disappeared, till only a single drop remains in each ear. On hearing that pious females have, in many instances, devoted their ornaments to the missionary cause, she has determined to devote her's also. In coming to this determination, she acted without influence

from the advice of others. The general deportment of all, who have joined the mission-church, is such as to afford increasing evidence that they are, what they profess to be, the disciples of Christ. Though God alone can search the heart, and we must expect mistakes, and disappointments, in our judgment of Christian character, it is no more than gratitude to the Giver of all good, to acknowledge his kind interposition in behalf of any, who were recently in a state of total ignorance of Him, and of the salvation which he has

On the 14th inst. we were highly grati- divine light. The friends of eligion fied by the arrival of Mr. Cornelius, who had been hourly expected for several days. He brought with him a Choctaw youth of 16, to be educated at the Foreign Mission School in Connecticut. The arrival of Mr. C. was desirable on many accounts; but particularly because he was able to give precise information with respect to the proposed seat of the mission to the Choctaws, and the best mode of conveying the missionaries thither. The interest felt in his welfare by all who were present, and the important services which he had rendered to the cause of missions, while journeying within the last sixteen months about 4000 miles, of which 1000 miles were within the limits of the Indian nations, will be easily felt and justly appreciated by yourself.

The subsequent Sabbath will long be remembered by us, on account of its sacred solemnities. The administration of the Lord's supper had been appointed, in ex-pectation of the arrival of Mr. Cornelius. He preached from the chorus of the 107th Psalm: Othat men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men. It was at this time, that the colored man, mentioned above, was admitted to the church. Twenty-four persons sat down together, here in the wilderness, at the table of their Lord. Five of us, who had been intimately connected in these attempts to convey the Gospel to the Indians, expected to leave the place within a few days, two on our way towards home, and the others to enter upon the Choctaw mission. We could not indulge the slightest anticipation of ever meeting again at this feast of love; and it was altogether probable, that several of us should see each others faces no more in this world, after the expected separation should have taken place. These reflections, and many others which will suggest themselves to your mind, rendered the oc-

casion deeply affecting. During my stay the mission and school were visited by several gentlemen who were passing through the nation, among whom was the Governor of Tennessee. They all appeared pleased with what they saw; particularly the Governor, who spent a night at the mission-house, and witnessed the regular exercises of the school. Nothing strikes a stranger more agreeably, than the case and propriety with which the children sing several hymns, without assistance from any other person. Mr. Chamberlain tells me, that he believes every child, who bas been at school any length of time, can take part in the singing; and it is with pleasure I add, that every member of the missionary family can also join with the voice, as well as with the understanding.

Mr. Cornelius and myself are preparing to set out for home on Monday. We take three Cherokee youths with us for he Foreign Mission School. One is the son of Mr. Hicks; and the good man has come up to spend the Sabbath with us. We expected to set out sooner; but have found it difficult to close the various necessary business before Monday. I am, Sir, very affectionately yours,

JEREMIAH EVARTS. Brainerd, on Chickamaugah Creek, May 23, 1818. [Postcript next week.]

For the Boston Recorder.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.

Washington, N. H. Aug. S, 1818. MR. WILLIS-As Zion's prosperity animates her friends, you may, perhaps, strengthen her cause by giving the following a place in your useful paper.

This branch of Christ's visible church has had no stated pastor for 12 years past, and notwithstanding occasional drops of dew from on high, the vineyard of God has remained as an unwatered garden, barren and unfruitful.

In the autumn of 1816, the New-Hampshire Missionary Society assigned the town a supply for a few Sabbaths: but for some reason their missionary did not perform his appointment. The friends of Zion had become reduced in their numbers, and of the few who remained, some, through discouragement, were induced to leave the town for the sake of living in the enjoyment of gospel ordinances; others began to look forward to a period not far distant when this part of God's heritage would be wholly laid waste, and his holy habitation become the dwelling of Owls and Satyrs.

At this crisis, the few remaining members of the church, directed the Macedo-pian cry to the Monadpock Association of Ministers, to " come over and help them." This application procured an occasional supply of four Sabbaths in the winter and spring of 1817. When destitute of preaching, the church did not forsake the assembling of themselves together; but, with such others as were disposed, they repaired to the house of God in company. " By the rivers of Babylon, there they sat down, yea, they wept, when they remembered Zion." But that merciful God, who "giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry," had already listened to the cries of his children, and began to prepare for the return of the "captive daughter of Zion." Instances of pungent conviction, not generally known, already existed. In the month of May, while a member of he above named Association, was supplying in his turn, when religion was low, professors discouraged, and non-professors stupid, a young woman, who saw herself to be a great sinner, requested an interest in his prayers. In the evening conference her case was laid before the throne of Grace. Many wondered, but few, if any, could tell for whom the petition was preferred. This was the first public indication that the spirit of God was moving upon the face of the waters, and, perhaps, afforded the first gleam of hope, that moral darkess was about to give war to the spread of

encouraged that God might yet last part of Zion.

In August, two faithful and persever ministers of the cross, visited their for in this town, at the same time. They a zealous and unremitted in their labor love; and their labors were "not in in the Lord." Several, through their strumentality, were awakened to a sense of sin, & need of pardon thro'Ch

Soon after, in the latter part of Sen ber, the writer of this sketch was in to visit, and afford a temporary supply a more skilful laborer could be proc to enter the field, which was then while ready to harvest. Ignorant that the gious character of the people had sus ed any change, the writer left his far and home, with the gloomy prospec proclaiming the unsearchable riche Christ to dry bones which had long bleaching in the ralley of sin. But, unspeakable joy, the Lord God had alr caused his Spirit to breathe upon slain, that they might live.

God had already visited his people mercy, and began his own work; and writer had reason to say, at his con " Surely the Lord is in this place, a knew it not." There was little to de to stand still, and see the salvation of When the Lord works there is none binder: gainsayers are silenced, and o sers put to shame.

Religious conferences, which had kept up from the commencement of the vival, were now more frequent, more e ed, and more solemn. Strangers to sanctuary, now sought the house of G the gate of heaven; and those who to scoff, sometimes remained to pr Many inquired the way to Zion; or " what shall I do?" Some rejoiced in while others, confounded at the work works of God, exclaimed, "We have

strange things to-day." Through the autumn, winter, an of the spring, the work of the Lord o ued to prosper, and souls, as we trust, added to the kingdom of Christ. The which appeared to be calling sinner God's marvellous light, was still, sm effectual. The doctrines preached those usually denominated the doctr grace, and such as God is often ples ner, and the exaltation of the Savi Diversions were discontinued, m were solemn and interesting, conv pungent, and in some instances, o continuance. Indeed, in all this wo has appeared to act like himself, as reign; and we are constrained ! " Not unto us. O Lord, not unto us, l

to thy name give glory." Some time in May, the work appe subside, and instances of hopeful c sions have since become less frequ Though the subjects of the reviva not been so numerous, as in some places, yet considering the population 800, we have reason to acknowled wonderful dealings of God, and to all the glory; for it is all of bis g Many have been called, a few chose those, in several instances, from and least likely-"The wind bloweth listeth." Many, we fear, have been harvest of souls, now, appears to the summer of grace ended, at not saved. The wisdom, as well power and mercy of God, has be liarly displayed in his care of cause : a large majority of those been called into his kingdom are families, though the youth and t headed have not been forgotten. have been called from the ranks ty, who have long fought the batt adversary of souls; so that we say, " The Lord has done great I

us, whereof we are glad." The probable number of new is from 60 to 70 God appears markable manner, to have reme covenant, and to have acknowled baptism to be his own instiout of 56, who have united a of Christ, had received the of the covenant, in infancy. ber, 47 have joined the Corg the Baptist, and 2 the Metho Others, it is hoped, will soon see duty, and feel it to be a privileg Christ before men, and join t the Lord in a perpetual cove present visible effects of the such as might be expected. known all as yet appear well. rising out of chaos, enmittee union increases, the thoughtle come serious, and prayerful, th many instances, chaste in their and the dishonest just in their Sabbath Schools also have which are well attended, and f good to the scholars : The L the instructors from the treat BROUGHTON From the Chri

THE PROFLIGATE CONV. A pious and renerable father profligate son; often had he rea tulated with him, mingling te vice, and tears with rem effectual. Bad company & vici the unhappy youth deal to inst fatal disorder seized his aged pa his son to him, entreated him with that he would grant him one sn mise of which would alleviate solving nature: it was this, that retire to his chamber half an hoa some months after his decease

simple and easy, arged by F the couch of death, was not

tion' began to exert itself;

no particular subject to emplo left that matter to continge youth pledged his honor for promise; and when he bec punctually performed it. He room. At first his mind was n prove the minutes of solitude

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GRIFFIN O

thin for having slighted a parent who had much for his welfare; it renewed the imof his dying scone; it gradually pointed oreme Cause, a fature judgment, and a an elemity. It pleased God to sanctify these noments, and to repeat and strengthen Retirement effected what adald not; a real and permanent change lace; he quitted his companions and rehis conduct ; virtue and piety filled up est of his days, and stamped a sincerity on stance : to say all in a word, he lived and WORTHINGTON. Christian.

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# HE RECORDER.

STON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11. 1818.

by readers may think it labor enough for us. mmend our oun work from week to week. remarks in favor of the selections with se enrich it-and with sufficient justice mhaps; but when a new work comes out nder other hands, entitled by its intrinsic to a popularity which it seems not likely to as early as might be wished, we may, it without censure from professed critics, gour opinion," and use our little influence an for it a circulation commensurate with is. And when the design of any new pubcorresponds particularly with the object of der: when the manner of its execution togid the benevolent efforts of the present we can flatter ourselves with procuring an at auxiliary in the prosecution of our own no one will be surprised, though we use ety, and with little ceremony recommend

do certainly regard it as a matter of no importance, to form the minds of the rising ation upon correct principles; to lead them earliest periods, at which they are suscepoffred impressions, to contemplate subjects and most intimately connected with their using happiness. To effect this, much cirection ought to be used, in relation to the that are put into their hands. They should e conversant with the Holy Scriptures. with no other writings but such as are cald to inspire them with veneration and love s Volume, that " brings life and immortalilight." Are such fragments of profane histoitical science, forensic eloquence, and drapoetry, as usually crowd the pages of our books, calculated to excite just apprehenthe majesty of Jehovah, of the solemniindgment and eternity? Are they the proterials for forming a mind whose light shall be extinguished? Are they adapted to the ace of that parent, who wishes to train up hildren in the nurture and admonition of the Will they leave on the mind an impressuch as will soften the bed of death, and fura foretaste of the joys of heaven? Such quesontain their own answer. If we would form ves or others for immortal happiness, we t abandon fiction and "buy the truth"-we have done with human ingenuity, and rch for divine instruction. Every Christian at wishes his children formed for future glo-Let him then put into their hands those e whose tendency is, to elevate the soulaion it into the image of God-to correct mywardness, of the heart, and fill the imagiwith objects of real grandeur.

th books may be found. If they are more than "Moore's Monitor," it is not because are not published, but because they are not hased. It is true, that few school books to been compiled of late years, sufficiently deas to religious character-a sad proof of but taste !- but enough have been compiled viate the argument for the use of those that mane, drawn from the scarcity of those that etter; and we are glad to add another to st. In the "CHRISTIAN ORATOR," lately eted, we have an excellent succedaneum trash which has been served up in our at the instance of infidelity, for so many In this work, we find a pleasing varietyhad will not only be amused, but instructed only pleased, but edified. The passions aroused, and the heart warmed by proper The grovelling tendencies of the soul the meet a counteracting influence, and whallowed cravings of fancy will find a The highest strains of eloquence are enwithout danger that lust will be inflamedle simplicity of truth renders it lovely to who are too dispassionate to be moved by aims of eloquence

have no personal interest to serve by the mendation thus given. Our motives will ally appreciated. Let a volume that the spirit of beneficence by which the at day is peculiarly characterized-a voaculated to cherish and perpetuate that to form the minds of the rising generation seds of real greatness," be introduced into and Academies, & we hazard nothing we predict the most happy consequento the Christian and the heathen world.

# CRIFFIN ON THE ATONEMENT.

mals are issued by Dodga & SAYRE, of ork, for publishing by Subscription, A on the Aionement. By EDWARD D. GRIFhumble Attempt to reconcile the diffeof Christians, respecting the extent of the the controversy which the subject is chiefly verbal." The folhe titles of the several chapters :he Nature of the Atonement, and its in-Men. 2. The End of the Atonement, or a upon Divine Government. 3. The of the term righteousness, as connected stification of believers. 4. Mistakes drawing literal conclusions from figses. 5. The grand point of division parties, as relates to the extent of 6. The view of the subject as ynod of Dort. . 7. The attributes ents. 3. A moral government. 9. The measure of moral government, or a noral agents. 10. The Atonement principles of a moral government. view. Plan of the Argument. ge of pardon made over to all, , to moral agents before they All men bound to make the benefit 14. The Atonement a provision for ege to all, and purposely intended The actual influence of the Atone-19. The Synod of Dort agreed

the actual laftuence of the Atone-

ment on these who are not to be saved, and the rpese and understanding of the Sacred Persons. The testimony of Calvin, Watts and others. The Atonement offered and accepted expressly for all as moral agents. 19. The Atonement offered and accepted equally for all as moral agents. 20. The covenant of redemption. 21. On reprobation and the order of the Divine decrees. The importance of a correct use of language on the subject.—To which is added, "An Appendix," exhibiting the influence of Christ's obedience, and showing that the church on this ground receive all positive good: in opposition to the theory which represents pardon to be the on-ly blessing procured by the Redeemer. "In this range the author has had occasion to explain most of the points in dispute in this part of the church at the present day. This he has done in the spirit of conciliation; and it is hoped that the explanations given may lend some influence to bring together brethren who ought not to be di-The work is to contain 400 large duodecimo pages ; price \$1,50 bound. A paper is left for signatures at the Recorder-Office.

#### DEAF AND DUMB.

Mr. Willis .- In Mr. Coleman's New-York Evening Post of the 25th August, is an article expressing "serious mortification, from the credit that a paragraph has obtained, without contradiction, concerning the unfortunates in the Asylum for the deaf and dumb." It is evident from the tenor of the article that there is a misapprehension or a want of authentic information on the subject. For the satisfaction of Mr. Coleman's correspondent, and the lady mentioned who called on Govenor Brooks, and all concerned, we here subjoin all that has been done by our Legislature. After a Preamble of twice the length, on the 5th Pebruary last, it was

Resolved, That the Honorable John Phillips, President of the Senate, the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, Speaker of the House of Representatives. and the Honorable Richard Sullivan, be a Committee, in the recess of the Legislature, to consider the situation and circumstances of the dea! and dumb, to extend their inquiries, so far as is practicable as to the views of the neighboring tates in relation to this subject, to see what aid this Commonwealth can, in their opinion, consistently bestow in promoting an institution for improving the condition of these persons, and the most eligible mode of carrying the same into effect, to report at the first session of the next Gen. Court. The above named Committee made a Report in June session last, but it was again referred to the January session, and no definite Resolve on the subject has been passed.

The elegant seat of Jared Scarborough, Esq. near the city of Hartford, has been purchased for the use of the Deaf and Dumb Society, by the Directors of that Institution, at the price of \$8,600. A subscription was made, at the purchase, of \$700, for the benefit of the Society, by Messrs. L. Scarborough, C. Demins, C. Colt, N. Knox, J. Caldwell, C. Sigormey, Joseph Morgan, and Thomas Day, Esquires.

### SERMONS TO SEAMEN.

In pursuance of a design long since contemplated, to provide for Seamen, free of all expence, (other than they may roluntarily contribute,) a Place of Public Worship, and a Preacher, exclusively for their benefit, a Sermon was delivered at the Hall over the Centre Arch of the new Slores on Central Wharf, in this town, on Sunday last, at 10 o'clock, A.M. by the Rev. WILLIAM JENKS. The Sermon (says the Boston Gazette) was such as might be expected from this learned divine," and was delivered "in presence of a large concourse of the Mariners of Boston, and those attach-

ed to coasting vessels now lying in our port."
This meeting being designed solely for the religious instruction of all sea-faring men without distinction, and intended, at the same time as the commencement of a regular course of Sermone, to be delivered for the future, on every succeeding Sabbath, at the above named hour and place of Public Wership-each and every Mariner, while resident in town, is hereby respectfully and earnestly invited to meet at the above named place, on the next and all succeeding Sabbaths, that they may join with other classes of their Christian brethren, and in a Place of Worship exclusively appropriated to their use, in the common and sacred duty of worshipping the great Creator of the Universe, and hearing the glad tidings of Salvation.

Parochial Affection and Christian liberality. The Gentlemen of the East Congregational Religious Society in Newton, have formed themselves into an Education Society, and have transmitted means to India for the support and education of a native heathen child in the knowledge of letters and Christianity, under the eye and in the family of Rev. Mr. Newell, American Missionary at Bombay. This their adopted pupil is to be henceforth known by the name of their Pas-

tor, Jonathan Homer. The Ladies of the same Society have transmitted to New-York thirty-two dollars, to constitute their Minister a life-member of the American Bible Society. The same ladies gave in May last, forty dollars to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, under the presidency of the Rev.

Dr. Pearson. They have advanced liberal aid in clothing the poor children and providing books for a Sabbath School of about seventy pupils, during the past and the present year, beside their donation to the above highly useful Society the last year. For a long course of previous years they have advanced to the Massachusetts Missionary Society a liberal proportion of several thousand dollars, which have been paid into the Treasury by the late excellent Mrs. Simpkins, who first devised and established among us Female Charitable Societies, devoting a rent weekly, for the purchase and distribution of Bibles and other books of piety, and for sending Christian Missionaries to destitute sections of the United States. The Precinct has also, of its own free will, and with entire unanimity, made a respectable addition to the salary of its minister.

From the Brattieborough Reporter. Love to Ministers .- On Friday and Saturday the 3d and 4th instant, the Rev. Hollis Samson, of Wilmington, began to make some movements about building a barn. On Monday following, some part of the timber, unbewed, was drawn to the place intended for framing—the people passing and repassing, observed the movement, circulated the intelligence, and without any oth er notification or invitation, came together on Tuesday morning with oxen, axes, and framing tools, and on Wednesday at the setting of the sun, a barn 30 feet long and 20 broad, well timbered, stood upon a good stone underpinal which was four or five feet high; under one side of the barn the stone work, however, was not wholly done, but the next Tuesday was mentioned as a day to cover the barn and complete the underpinning. Accordingly on Tuesday the 14th, the people came together; little was done till afternoon, but by about sunset the barn was completely covered, ro of and sides; stageings taken down, and all was completed except doors and windows. It was then started by some one. and windows. It was then started by so that it was just the beginning of hay time, and the barn would want something in it. Several loads of hay were immediately offered, and it was agreed to circulate the knowledge of this thing among the people, & that every one that felt able and willing should in the course of the hay sea-son bring a small load and see if they could not fill it. How this will succeed we cannot certain ly predict, but judging from what is past we may presume that Mr. Samson will have a good supply of hay.

Wilmington, July 20th, 1818.

BANK ROBBERY.

On Saturday night, the 1st instant, the Cum-berland Bank building, in Fortland, was entered by false keys, and robbed of over Two hendred thousand dollars; viz. about sixteen hundred dollars in gold, five thousand six hundred in silver, and the residue in bills.

On Thursday, a Mr. Daniel Manly was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery, and bonds to the amount of \$30,000 having been demanded of him, which he could not obtain, he was committed to prison. A captain B. Rolf was likewise arrested, and being told that strong circumstantial evidence existed against him, and offered the choice either to be committed to prison for trial, or to disclose the place where the money was secreted, receive a reward of 10 thousand dollars, (which sum had been publicly of-fered by the Directors) and his liberty, chose the latter. On going to the place were he said the money was deposited, which was a little way out of town, he was unable to find it. He then of-fered to find the specie, a part of which he found. His liberty was then given him, and he soon committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. The desperate act it was thought was caused by mortification at the part he had acted, and disappointment at not receiving the reward. The paper money it was supposed had been previous ly taken away by Manly. Before committing su-icide, capt. Rolfe declared that no other person be-Before committing suside himself and Manly were concerned in entering the Bank, but that a brother in law of Mauly. a Mr. F. Delay, (who has also been arrested.) assisted in carrying it away and secreting it.

Manly finding that Rolfe had disclosed the buiness, and before he heard of Rolfe's death, determined to take all the merit that remained of finding the rest of the money-and by his means it was found in a bag concealed under a quantity of brush at a spot near Paine's new road, as it called. Capt. Rolfe was a sea-captain, in very good circumstances; owned a fine farm about 10 miles from town, and one quarter of a good brig. He has left a widow and seven children to mourn his dreadful fate. Mr. Manly has been a West India trader there for many years, and was in easy circumstances .- The Directors have published the following notice:

The Directors of Cumberland Bank, have the satisfaction to announce to the public, that all the monies, specie, as well as bills of every description, stolen from the bank on the night of the first inst. has this day been recovered.

Aug. 6, 1818. JOSEPH SWIFT, Cashier,

Plates for Counterfeiting Bank Bills .- Owing to the vigilance of Mr. Hays, High Constable of New-York, thirty-five plates for counterfeiting Bank Bills have been seized in Canada and des stroyed. The Constable was the bearer of Gov. Clinton's warrant, which was duly accredited in Canada. Two of the plates only were for counterfeiting bills in New-England; \$1 Exchange Bank of Providence, and \$1 Boston Bank, letter A

#### DOMESTIC NEWS.

FROM THE NORTH WEST. St. Louis, June 19 .- Manuel Lisa, Esq. arrived here a few days ago, from his trading posts on the Upper Missouri, with valuable cargoes of furs. peltry, &c. . This enterprising gentleman is anxious to again extend our Indian trade to and be yond the Rocky Mountains. Previous to the late war, his establishments extended to the Pacific side of the mountains, but his parties were obliged to return to the Missouri, leaving behind them an immense quantity of valuable furs, in consequence of the hostility of the Black Feet Indians.

We learn that the Indians who reside on the

iver Platt, and between the rivers Missouri and Arkansas, are (as usual) at war with one another. About two months ago, a party of the Pawnees, consisting of four hundred, met a war party of Osages in the plains, within 50 or 60 miles of the Arkansas. The advance guard of the Pawnees made a ronning fight, drawing after them the Osages into an ambuscade, formed by the main body of the Pawnees. The affair is said to have resulted in the entire defeat and destruction of the Osages; only one escaped out of 48 warriors. Our informant saw 47 guns taken from the Osages. The Pawnees are also at war with the Spaniards of St. a Fee: They lately defeated and killed 7 paniards out of a hunting party they met withi the limits of the United States territory. the baggage of the Spaniards, they found concealed a Spanish boy, about 10 years old; him they spared, intending to offer him as a sacrifice " to the Great Star." This boy had been recently purchased from their priests by Mr. Lisa, and providentially saved from the fire. This poor little victim was so impressed with his intended fate, that (a few nights ago) he sprang from his bed and called for Mr. Lisa to protect him from the Pawnees, who were coming to burn him; and when convinced that he was in a place of safety. he declared that his dreadful apprehensions could not be done away until he had performed a pro-mise he had made when at the Fawnee village, viz : that if the Almighty would release him, would have solemn mass performed for his deliverance. Mr. Lisa says he will, if possible, have him gratified : he is to be sent to school and educated for the counting-house,

Some time ago, this sanguinary band took a Pado woman prisoner and devoted her to the sacrifice ; as she was pregnant, they waited her delivery before the offering should be made. However as soon as she recovered from child-birth, she stole a horse and escaped. Her infant child was immediately transfixed on a sharp pole as an offering to their

\* There are three bands or tribes of the Pawnees; Republican Loup, and Big Step, residing a few leagues apart. The Wolf Pawnees are the only tribe who offer up sacrifices to the object of their worship. Their priests amounting to about 40, have unlimited power over the minds of this miserable people; and their temporal chief (now in St. Louis,) reigns with despotic sway.

In digging a cellar in Tennessee, near the remains of an ancient fortification, a Roman silver coin was found. It appears to have been made, A. D. 150. The inscription on one side is ANer side, AVRELIVE CESAR AVG. P. III. Cos. Which TONIVS AVG. PIVS P. P. TRP. COS III.-On the Are thus rendered—" Antonius Augustus Pius Princp. pontifex tertio consule." And "Aurelius Cæsar Augustus pontifex tertio consul."

# FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM ENGLAND.

London, June 11 .- Yesterday the Prince Regent went in state to the House of Peers, whither the Commons being summoned, His Royal Highness delivered from the throne, the following SPEECH :-

My Lords and Gentlemen, It is with the deepest regret that I am again under the necessity of announcing to you, that no alteration has occurred in the state of his Majes-

ty's lamented indisposition. I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquility.

I am fully sensible of the attention which you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you.

I derive peculiar satisfaction from the measure which you have adopted, in pursuance of my recommendation, for augmenting the number of places of public worship belonging to the Established Church; and I confidently trust, that this measure will be productive of the most beneficial effects on the suigion & moral habits of the people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I thank you for the supplies which you have

granted to me for the service of the present year : and I highly approve of the steps you have taken

with a view to the reduction of the unfunded debt. I am happy to be able to inform you that the revenue is in a course of continued improvement.

My Lords and Gentlemen. On closing this session I think it proper to inform you, that it is my intention forthwith to dis-solve the present, and to give directions for calling a new Parliament. In making this communication, I cannot refrain from adverting to the important change which has occurred in the situation of this country and of Europe, since I first

met you in this place. At that period, the dominion of the common enemy had been so widely extended over the Continent, that resistance to his power was by many deemed to be hopeless; and in the extremities of Europe alone was such resistance effectually maintained.

By the unexampled exertions which you enabled me to make, in aid of countries nobly contending for Independence, and by the spirit which was kindled in so many nations, the Continent was at length delivered from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it had ever lared; and I had the happiness, by the blessings of Divine Providence, to terminate, in conjunction with His Majesty's Allies, the most eventful and sanguinary contest in which Europe had for centuries been engaged, with unparalleled suc-

cess and glory.

The prosecution of such a contest for so many years, and more particularly the efforts which marked the close of it, have been followed within our own country, as well as throughout the rest of Europe, by considerable interna! difficulties and distress. But, deeply as I felt for the immediate pressure upon his Majesty's people, I nevertheless looked forward without dismay, having always the fullest confidence in the solidity of the resources of the British Empire, and in the relief which might be expected from a continuance of peace, and from the patience, public spirit, and energy of the nation.

These expectations have not been disappointed. The improvement in the internal circumstances of the country is happily manifest, and promises to be steadily progressive; and I feel a per-fect assurance that the continued loyalty and exedions of all classes of his Majesty's subjects will confirm those growing indications of national prosperity, by promoting obedience to the laws and attachment to the constitution, from which all our blessings have been derived.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, then, by command, dissolved the Parliament.

The Prince Regent was received on his way to and from the House, with every mark of respect. The day was very fine, and the streets and

houses thronged, particularly with ladies,

The writs for the election of members to compose the next Parliament, are made returnable on the 4th August next. The whole kingdom is there fore in a bustle, and will be until nearly that time, as the whole House must be elected previously The House of Commons is composed of 658 members-of which England and Wales elect 513, Scotland 45, and Ireland 100.]

The British Parliaments, at a remote period, were annually elected. The first which convened was in 1216-In 1561 they become triennial, and in 1715, septennial. But very few of the Parliaments have exceeded six years; and the late Parliament has not been elected six years. Before the union of Scotland and Ireland, the number of members was 513, which number has not been increased since the reign of James ! He added 27 members, Elizabeth 62, Mary 25, Edward VI. 44, and Henry VIII. 38.

The emigrations to America from Germany and Switzerland continue. From the 29th April to the end of May there passed Meutz on their way to America 294 persons. In this number there were 264 persons from Wurtemberg, 20 from Alsace, and 10-from Switzerland and Baden.

Five hundred families from Wales and the Northern and Western parts of Scotland arrived at the ports of Greencock and Glasgow, on the 1st of May, for the purpose of emigrating to America. They were compelled to form an encamp-ment upon the Banks of the Clyde, where the novelty of the sight attracted a number of spectators.

Paris papers of June 4, contain the decision of the Assize Court of Colmar, sentencing to death a woman and her son for the premeditated and savage murder in the month of January last, of a man named Jacques Henrich, the husband of one and father of the other prisoner. The deed was witnessed by a child of the age of seven years, the daughter of the deceased, and her testimony. correborated by strong circumstantial evidence, left no doubt of the guilt of the prisoners.

Fatal Effects of Jealousy. In Loudon, May 29th, a man named Fawcett. was imprisoned for the murder of his own son .-Fawcett and a man named Bush, had been imprisoned for debt. Bush being first liberated, inluced Fawcett's wife to live with him, and also obtained some property of his. Fawcett on being liberated, endeavored to prevail on his wife to return to him; but finding her determined to continue with Bush, he took a pistol and went to Bush's house, and asked his daughter whether her father was at home ; she called " Father," and an answer from above stairs was given. "coming." A person came down stairs, when Fawcett fired his pistol, the contents of which entered his side; he fell upon his knees, clasped those of Fawcett, who then discovered it was his own son. He attempted to escape, but was taken before a magistrate, and while there, a message was received that his son was dead.

York, July 6 .- This day the Convention of Up

per Canada assembled here.

After being organized, Mr. Gourlay, was admitted to assist in the deliberations of the Convention, but not to vote. He addressed the Convention, eulogized the new governors, as friends to liberty and representation, and proposed that in-stead of sending Commissioners to England, as at first intended, that they should now appoint a deputation to bear two petitions-one to the Prince Regent, (to be transmitted by the Lieut. Governor) expressive of their loyalty and dutiful consideration; and calling the royal attention to the conduct of the land-granting department of the province; to the grievances of claimants for sufferings by the war, and of the militia who had claims for lands. The other to Sir Peregrine Mailland, praying him to call the provincial Par-liame tegether, to inquire into the state of the province, and to make the result known to the Imperial Parliament; and to suggest to him the expediency of dissolving the present Common

House of Assembly.
[It is quite probable, the Governor will not consider these resolutions as worth any particular attention. The call of the Provincial Parliament, will be a thing of course.]-Cent.

American Fishermen Captured. sels detected fishing on the coast of Nova-Scotiaand sent into this port for adjudication, five were liberated on Friday last; but with the full under standing, that the indulgence would not again be granted to them; a certificate to that effect was endorsed on their Registers, and the Skippers requested to make it as public as possible, quested to make it as public as possible, for the information of the subjects of the United States, engaged in the Fisheries. The remaining three, discovered fishing in harbors to the eastward of Halifax, are now libelled, and will, very shortly, be brought to a trial in the Court of Vice Admiralty, where, doubtless, they will be condemned.

The Diet of Poland are making, by order of the Emperor Alexander, several new laws respecting the Jews. The principal provision is, to admit all worthy of them, to the rights of citizens. An amelioration of the condition of the Israelites is making in all parts of Europe. /

ORDAINED-AtWaynesborough, Georgia, the Rev. EBENEZER B. CALDWELL, as Pastor of the Independent Congregational Church in that place.
Mr. Francis W. P. Greenwood is invited to settle as Pastor of the New South Society in Boston, lately vacated by the death of Rev. Mr. Thacher.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Jacob Long, to Mrs. Jane Talton, of Portsmouth-Capt. Joseph Lewis, to Miss Rebecca Shepard-Mr. Danforth Shipley, to Miss Eliza J. Florscheim-Mr. Abraham Fay, to Miss Charlotte Ryran

On Deer Island, Pearl Spofford, Esq. to Miss Sarah Averell, of Salem.—In Salem, Mr. Nathaniel-Hooper, to Miss Lydia Mc Intire—Mr. John Williams, to Miss Ester Waters .- In Worcester, Dr. Benjamin Chapin, to Miss Hannah Patch.—In Newburyport, Mr. Richard Loring, to Miss Sarah Baker.—In New-Milford, Con. Calvin Butler, Esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Mary Ann Nickelson .- In East-Hartford, Mr. James F. Baldwin, mer. o Boston, to Miss Sarah Pitkin, daughter of Samue Pitkin, Esq.—In Lyme, Con. John Chapman, Esq. Post-Master in Montville, to Miss Nancy Stewart. -In Camden, Mr. Simon Hunt, to Miss Hannah B. Rogers.—In Hallowell, Me. William Clark, Faq. to Miss Betsey Morse—Mr. John Brown, to Miss Hannah West.—In Dennis, Mr. Thomas W. Mc Cleves, of Nantucket, aged 71, to Miss Hope Howes, aged 23.

In Thea-catck-kab, near fort Mitchell, (Crock Nation,) William S. Mitchell, Esq. Assistant In-dian Agent, to Miss Jenny Mc Intosh, eldest dau. of the celebrated Creek Warrior Gen. Wm. Mc Intosh. In Germany, his Royal Highness the Dake of

Kent, fourth son of the British King, to Marie-Louise-Victoire, Princess of Saxe-Coburg, and widow of the Prince of Linagen.

DEATHS.

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In Boston, Josiah Waters, Esq. aged 47-Silas son of Capt. Joshua Nash, aged 2 y. & 6 m.—Mr. Charles Jackson, of Plymouth, aged 48.

In Salem, Mr. James Currie, aged 46—Miss Betsey M. Luscomb, aged 21—Mrs. Elizabeth Cloutman, aged 59—Mr. Jonathan Hobbs, aged 36—Miss Martha Lewis, aged 28.—In Needham, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Mr. Isaac Coolidge, aged 71. -In Mendon, William Davenport, aged 67 .- In Scituate, Mr. Daniel Merrit, aged 31.—In Great Barrington, Zina, son of Mr. I Turner, aged 8.— His death was occasioned by receiving the stopper of a small whistle into his lungs. - In Worcester, Mr. Abel Stowell, aged 66 .- In Winchendon. Mr. Davis Stoddard, aged 75.—In Huntington, Con. Mr. Asahel Blackman, aged 80—found dead in his bed, although he went to bed as well as usual the night previous.—In Plaidstow, N. H. Mrs. Abigail, wife of Mr. Sewall Hill, aged 37.

In Rye, Penn. James Murray and Mathias Van-They were reaping grain, when a heavy thunder gust passed; and, appalled at the storm, while calling on God to have mercy on their souls, they were instantly struck dead to the ground.-Several others near them were injured by the lightning. The last Quebec paper mentions that two men were also struck dead by lightning in a

field near that city.
In New-Orleans, July 11, after a short illness, Mr. William Shirley Erving, formerly of this town, aged 29, son of the late Dr. Shirley Erving.

LIFE OF HERVEY. THOMAS BADGER, jun. has in press, and

will shortly publish,
The Life and Letters of the Rev. JAMES HERVEY, A. M. Author of Meditations among the Tombs, Reflections on a Flower Garden, Contemplations on the Night, Contemplations on the Star-

Heavens, A Winter-Piece, &c. The Letters of that most excellent Author, Mr. Hervey, have never appeared in print in this country; they have been eagerly sought after by many, but without success. A knowledge of this fact has induced the publisher to hazard an ample edition, trusting to the discernment and liberality of a Christian public for his remuneration; and believing that the contents of the work will give full satisfaction to those who patronise it. The following short extract from an Edinburg Review will serve to show the high estimation in which this work is held in Europe :- "Mr. Hervey's Letters exhibit in their purport, composition, and tendency, a striking and amiable picture of the

ingenuity, learning, candor, and piety of that excellent author." Terms-The Life and Letters of Hervey will be printed in a neat 12mo, form, on good paper and fair type, and contain about 300 pages. The price to subscribers will be \$1,25 bound, and \$1

Subscriptions received by the Publisher, at No. Suffolk Buildings, Congress-street, and at the Aug 11. REMOVAL.

DAMS & FESSENDEN, inform their A friends and customers that they have taken

No's. 24, & 25. State-street, recently occupied by Messrs. Thomas Cushing, and Charles Scudder—where they have for sale, -A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF-HARD-WARE GOODS,

well adapted to country sales, to which they would solicit the attention of those who wish to purchase at a low price for cash or good credit.

To Let-That part of the above Stores, formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Cushing, for Piece Goods, being a well known stand for that business.

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August 4. August 4.

SODA POWDERS. Prepared and sold by MATNARD & Norte, No. 48, Cornhill.

WITH these Powders Soda Water may be immediately made, which is not only plea-sant, but refreshing and healthful, and contains a profusion of bixed air.

It relieves head-ache-removes acidity in the stomach—improves the appetite, and promotes di-gestion. These who have tried it consider it fur superior to the common Soda Water, and it will be found an elegant substitute for spirituous.

July 21.

Cut Nails, Spikes, and Brads. G. T. & E. ODIORNE, keep constantly for sale all sizes of Cut Nails, including Sheathing, Drawing and Slating Nails. Also, the best quality of London O. L. Steel rolled sicel for Carriage Springs—Huntsman's best cast do, ron Shovels, &c. 3m May 19. May 19.

NOTICE.

A Ta Quarterly Meeting of the Directors of the American Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, in Boston, July 8, 1818, Poted, That except in extreme cases, no one shall be admitted as a beneficiary who shall not have studied the languages at least three months.

A true Copy from the Records.

July 21.] Attest, ASA EATON, Clerk.

BUARDING.

THREE or four Gentlemen can be accommodated with board, in a private family, in a pleasant and central situation. Inquire at this July 28.

A Genteel Tenement to Let. Enquire of the Printer. July 23.

### POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Union.

GRAVE OF THE DUELIST. Who sleeps beneath this dreary mound? Whose ashes here repose? Say not, 'tis holy, hallowed ground-There's blood upon the rose! Does there a hero sleep beneath?

Some chief of spotless fame ? The flow rets here no fragrance breathe; a marble speaks his name! Is it the lover's wither'd form,

That lies so dark and low? I hear no requiem but the storm-No mournful sound but wo! Is it Religion's humble child That sleeps in silence here ? Around this spot so dread and wild,

I view no friendly tear. No-he whose dust is here enshrin'd, Possess'd a ruffian's heart; No wreath, by Beauty's hand entwin'd,

Did fame to him impart. Religion wept not o'er his grave, friend his loss did mourn ; He liv'd, of HONOR false the SLAVE-

He died his country's sconn. BOSTON BARD.

# MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder.

HISTORY OF THE CONCERT OF PRAYER.

[Continued from page 128.]

Extracts from a Narrative of the state of Religion within the bounds of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, &c. May 1816. " By the last General Assembly it was

recommended to the churches to join in Monthly Concerts of Prayer, to unite in earnest supplication for the speedy coming of the kingdom of the Redeemer, and for the extension of the triumphs of the Gospel of Christ. This recommendation has met with a very general attention; Christians of other denominations than our own, have cordially united with us in this interesting service. God has been entreated of by his people; he has heard their prayers; he has answered their petitions, and blessed their souls. Several conversions to God in individual cases, and several revivals of religion in societies, may be traced to these seasons of social prayer. In many places, devout and pious females have formed themselves into praying societies, and obtained in the discharge of duty, comfort to themselves, and light, and direction to others."

"From Massachusetts Proper, we learn, that the Concert of Prayer; the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures and Religious Tracts; the propagation of the Gospel among the destitute in our own country and in Pagan climes; and the suppression of immoral practices; are objects which are cherished with great fervor and success !"

Of Connecticut it is said, " That attention to religion in that quarter exceeds any thing of the kind, which has ever before been witnessed. About one sixth part of the whole number of towns in that State, have been visited in an extraordinary manner, and multitudes have become the subjects of a lively hope. There, also, Missionary, Bible, Tract, Moral, and Praying Societies, are numerous and flourishing."

New-Hampshire has also been blessed with revivals. In several towns, a special work of grace has been begun, and continues to progress. Concerts for Prayer have been attended, and blessed to the conversion of careless sinners, and to the comfort and edification of God's own people."

Extracts from the Report of the Committee of the General Association of Massachusetts Proper, on the state of Religion, June, 1816. " In Sandisfield, a special attention to religion, which is traced to the Monthly Concert of Prayer, as its origin, has very greatly changed the religious aspect of that people. A hope is entertained for 200 that they have passed from death unto life. 112 have been received to the communion of the church."

" It is observable that where religious operations have been the most distinguished, the people have been led to a particular attention to Concerts and other meetings for prayer, to days of public humiliation and fasting, to catechetical instruction, as well as to the more ordinary means of religious improvement" " It is understood in this body, that the Monthly Concert attended in this and in foreign countries, has been blessed as a very great naans of promoting a spirit of religious attention in many places."

In an account of a revival of religion in North Bridgewater, dated May 27, 1817, the Monthly Concert of Prayer is mentioned among the means of the awakening .-" Among the means employed for this purpose we may notice the Monthly Concert of Prayer, in which our church about this time, united. While thus attempting in conjunction with so many of our brethren and sisters in this and other lands, to bring before the Throne of Grace the affecting case of a 'world' that 'lieth in wickedness,' we began to realize our own great need of those divine influences, which we had associated to implore. While we were endeavoring to ' order the cause' of the benighted heathen before God, and filling our mouths with arguments' drawn from the testimony of his word concerning the infinite value of immortal souls, the wonders of redeeming love, and the 'exceeding great and precious promises' of the everlasting covenant; our own distinguishing privileges and peculiar resconsibility rose solemnly to view : and we were led with increasing earnestness to pray that, while the Prince of Peace should ide forth among the distant nations, conquering and to conquer, in the cause of truth and meckness, and righteousness, He would look in infinite mercy upon us, before whose sins against light and love, the guilt of the benighted Pagana seemed almost whitening into innocence."

Religion, within the bounds of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in 1817 .-" The Monthly Concert for special prayer has been almost universally attended; and herein a union of sentiment and desire has been expressed by our churches, which affords the brightest prospects to the Redeemer's kingdom."

In their Pastoral Letter the General Assembly after mentioning various exertions to be made by Christians, observe, "To these efforts in behalf of the cause of Christ. join fervent, united prayer. We need not remind you, brethren, that all Zion's blessings come down from her King and Head; and that He will be inquired of by his pcople to do for them that which they need and desire. We are persuaded that all those periods and churches, which have been favored with special revivals of religion have also been distinguished by visi-BLE UNION AND CONCERT IN PRAYER. We entreat you, brethren, to cherish this union and concert. We especially exhort you to pay renewed and more solemn attention to the MONTHLY CONCERT IN PRAYER, recommended by a former Assembly, and so generally and happily observed. Has not the Saviour promised that if any two of his people agree as touching any thing which they desire, he will grant their request? What blessings then may we not hope will be shed down upon the church, when the thousands of our Israel are found bowing together before the Throne of mercy, saying, for Zion's sake, we will not hold our peace, and Jerusalem's sake, we will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth !"

The General Missionary Convention of the Baptist denominaton in the United States, May 7, 1817. " Resolved, unanimously, That the Convention, earnestly recommend to the churches throughout our country, to UNITE IN THE GENERAL CON-CERT PRAYER-MEETING, on the first Monday of every month, for the purpose of imploring the blessing of God on missionary (Remainder next week.) efforts."

### PEACE SOCIETY.

First Annual Meeting of the Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations Peace Society.

Agreeably to appointment, this Society met in the Lecture-Room of the First Congregational Society in Providence, the 9th of June ult. and, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bates, the Board presented the fol-REPORT: lowing

The Board of Directors of the Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations Peace Society congratulate their brethren engaged in the cause of Peace, upon the arrival of their first Anniversary, and beg leave to make a few remarks in relation to the exertions and prospects of this infant Institution.

The recent origin of this Society, and its at present limited resources, being considered, it will not be expected that your Board can communicate any thing very interesting, in respect to their efforts. They trust, however, that they have not been neglectful of the interests of Peace; nor omitted any proper duty, incumbent upon them, as your agents, to perform.

Immediately after the organization of the Society, they printed five hundred copies of the Constitution, and of the Address to the public; which they have distributed through every part of this State, and in many of the United States .-These have been favorably received by an enlightened and candid public; and several distinguished individuals have expressed their entire approbation of the object of our association.

Your Board have made arrangements as soon as their resources will authorize, to procure or print some interesting Tracts, to be distributed among the members of this Society, and wherever it shall be considered useful to the cause of peace. To enable your Board to answer their own wishes, and the expectations of the Society, in this point, pecuniary aid will be indispensably necessary, and this, it is confidently believed, will not be withholden, by those who consider the magnitude and importance of this beneficent work.

A correspondence has been commenced with the Massachusetts Peace Society, the Society in London for the promotion of permanent and universal peace, the Maine PeaceSociety, the New-York PeaceSociety, the Ohio Peace Society, the CayugaPeace Society, from which we have not received returns. There are several other Peace Societies in the United States, with which we shall open a correspondence, as soon as we are acquainted with the address of their respective Secretaries. It will be desirable to maintain a constant and friendly intercourse with all the Peace Societies in every part of the world, and to combine, as much as possible, the energies of all the friends of peace.

Since the formation of the Society, many names have been added to our list, making our whole number, at present, to mount

to eighty-two. From the many agreeable communications which have been received, we infer a greatly increasing disposition to co-operate with us in the glorious work in which we are engaged; and we are encouraged, and strengthened in the hope and belief, that peace on earth will yet be the favored state of intelligent beings, who are made in the image and likeness of their merciful

Both in Europe and America, the friends of peace are "up and doing." The Society in London for the promotion of permanent and universal peace, have printed (including Tracts, Reports, and Correspondencies) one hundred and eleven thousand copies since the formation of their Society; they have been extensively circulated, with considerable effect. Several auxiliary So-

Extract from a Narrative of the state of | cieties have been formed in different parts Walter Chapin, dated July 14, 1818, givof the kingdom. The last year the Massachusetts Peace Society have printed about five thousand three hundred and seventy-one different publications; the principal of which is that very valuable periodical work, entitled, "The Friend of Peace." These have been distributed throughout the United States, Canada, Nova-Sectia and New-Brunswick, on this continent; in France and Russia, on the continent of Europe; in Asia, by the Congregational and Baptist Missionaries; in various parts of the island of Great Britain, and in St. Domingo.

The present period of time, and state of the world is highly favorable to benevolent exertions. Christians of every denomination, suspending the violence and bigotry of party and sect, are combining their efforts to promote the temporal happiness and the eternal salvation of their fellowmen; thus, manifesting the spirit, and imitating the example of their Divine Master, who went about doing good:

Let us, then, in humble reliance on the blessing of that Gop of Peace, renew our diligence and activity in the good cause. Every worthy affection, and every virtuous principle in the heart, unite in inspiring us with a dread of the horrible, destructive, and demoralizing custom of war; & in urging us to maintain, defend and disseminate the principles of peace. While, will use our best endeavors to this purpose, let us at the same time be careful, that we discharge our duty in such a manner, as is consistent with a due regard to the prejudices, and passions, and errors of our fellow-creatures; remembering, that habit and interest are strong and stubborn principles; and that it is reasonable to expect opposition till our views are properly understood, and till mankind are convinced that our objects are not political, personal, or partial; but such as relate to the happiness of the whole human race.

## MAMMOTH CAVE OF INDIANA.

The Kentucky Commentator, contains a letter from a Mr. Adams, giving an account of a cave which he had explored in Indiana. The Editor of the Commentator, in his introduction to the letter, says, this cave " has never yet been fully explored, though several individuals, whose testimony is to be relied on, have penetrated from 6 to 9 miles into this subterranean region."

Mr. Adams states that the cave is situated in the North West quarter of section 27, in Township No. 3, of the second Eastern Range, in the district of lands offered for sale at Jeffersonville. It was first discovered about 11 years ago, at which time the bottom of the cave was covered with salts from 6 to 9 inches deep; the sides were also coated in the same manner, and had the appearance of snow.

The hill in which the cave is situated, is 400 feet high, the top principally covered with oak and chesnut. The entrance is about half way from the base to the summit, and the surface of the cave preserves about that elevation.

The entrance is by an aperture of 12 or 15 feet wide, and three or four feet in height, with an easy descent, you enter a room which continues about a quarter of a mile, varying in height from 8 to 30 feet, and in breadth from 10 to 20, the roof arched in some places, resembling an inside view of the roof of a house. At the extremity of this room the cave forks, the right soon terminates, the left rises by a flight of rocky stairs, nearly ten feet high into another story, and has a S. E. direction .-In this room the roof has a regular arch from 5 to 8 feet high, and from 7 to 12 feet wide, which continues to what is called the Creeping Place, where it becomes necessary to crawl 10 or 12 feet to get into the next room, from which to the distance of one mile and a quarter, there are many large and small rooms, variously situated. At the end of this journey, a stately white pillar presents itself, which is about 15 feet in diameter, and from 20 to 30 in height, regularly reeded from top to bottom. In the vicinity are several other smaller pillars of the same description. Mr. Adams was not certain what were the constituents of their columns, but lime appeared to be the base. Major Warren states that they are the Satin Spar.

The Cave abounds in Sulphate of Magnesia or Epsom Salts, which is found in a great variety of forms, and different stages of formation—sometimes in lumps from 1 to 10 pounds, from the surface to three feet below it-the walls are covered with the same article. Mr. Adams removed from a spot in the Cave every vestige of salt, and in 4 or 5 weeks the place was covered with small needle shaped Chrystals, resembling Frost.

The quality of the salts is very superior -the worst earth yielding four pounds to the bushel, & the best from 20 to 25 pounds.

The Cave also contains great quantities of Nitrat of Lime or Salt Petre Earth Nitrat of Allumina, or Nitrat of Argyl, each yielding an equal quantity of Salt Petre. The sulphate of lime is seen variously formed, ponderous chrystalized, soft, or light and spongy-there are also vestiges of the sulphate of iron, and smail specimens of the carbonate and nitrat of magnesia. The rocks in the cave are princi pally of carbonate of lime or common lime-

Mr. Adams closes his letter by stating that near the forks of the Cave are two specimens of painting, probably of Indian origin. One appears to be a Savage with something like a bow in his hand, and furnishes the hint, that it was done when that instrument of death was in use. The other is so much defaced that it is impossible to say what it was intended to represent.

CAVE IN VERMONT.

The Vermont Journal contains a letter from a Mr. Zadock Thompson, to the Rev.

ing the particulars of a recent discovery of a Cave in the town of Plymouth, Vermont.

It is situated near the head of Black River, on its south-western side, about 50 rods from the stream, at the foot of a large mountain. The cavera was descended by a party, with lights, through a sloping and mgged passage, barely sufficient to admit one person at a time. They proceeded about 30 feet down, when the first apartment was entered. The shape of the room was eliptical, 30 feet long and 20 broadthe greatest height 20 feet, walls rough and uneven-at the north end of this room was a passage into a second, about two thirds as large as the first, with a decent of 8 feet. Through a passage of 5 feet high, and 4 wide, they entered the third apartment, which was 14 feet long, 8 broad and 7 high. From this they entered a fourth room 30 feet long, 12 broad and 18 high, the sides beginning to decline to each other three feet from the bottom, and to meet at the top like the roof of a house. On their return they entered a number of other apartments of different dimensions.

From the mouth of the cave to the third apartment is upwards of 100 feet. The bottom of the second room 22 feet lower

than the surface of the earth. The rocks forming the cavern are wholly of limestone, and the water dropping from the fissures of the rocks has formed nutherefore, we renewedly resolve, that we | merous petrifications and as it filters among sand and rocks, dissolves a small quantity of limestone, which it holds in solution-the drops slowly evaporate and deposit the unvolatile particles. In the fifth apartment, there was a found a considerable body of sand almost enclosed in a crust of limestone, the crust being a quarter of an inch thick. A part of the walls are of a whitish color, the remainder of dark yellow. New-York Daily Advertiser. m: 45:1

#### SOCIAL SELECTIONS-No. I.

MR. WILLIS-In the course of my reading, I have met with several articles which I should be glad to preserve, because they afford many valuable hints in social life-and as I doubt not they will be as pleasing to your readers in general as they are to me, I send them to you, in the hope that they will appear in the RECORDER, as "our folks" take special care to preserve a file of that paper.

From the Richmond Enquirer. A Letter of Advice, written by a Father to his only Daughter, immediately after her Marriage.

The following Letter is handed to us, " from the pen of one of the best," and our correspondent believes in his conscience, "one of the greatest men that Virginia has produced." It is written in an admirable manner upon a most interesting subject-and is worthy of the high reputation which the author bears.

My Dear, - You have just entered into that state which is replete with happiness or misery. The issue depends upon that prudent, amiable, uniform conduct, which wisdom and virtue so strongly recommend on the one hand, or, on that imprudence, which a want of reflection, or passion, may prompt, on the other. But as there is no wish nearer to my heart, than that you may ensure all that happiness, which the union o virtuous persons is capable of bestowing, and as the best sometimes err for want of previous reflection upon the line of conduct which is invariably to be pursued, how can I render you a higher service, than by presenting you with that advice, which the warmest affection suggest. experience, as well as my solicitude, my fond hope of seeing you happy and beloved, even selfinterest, (for your happiness must now constitute the principal source of that of your parents,) all urge me to fulfil a duty, at once pleasing, and I

trust most useful. You possess a good heart, and a good understanding. You are allied to a man of honor, of talents, and of an open, generous disposition .-You have therefore, in your own power, all the essential ingredients of domestic happiness. It cannot be marr'd, if you now reflect upon that system of conduct, which you ought invariably to pursue; if you now see clearly the path from which you will resolve never to deviate. Our conduct is, often, the result of whim, or caprice, often such as will give us many a pang unless we see beforehand, what is always the most praise-worthy, and the most essential to happiness. I will call your attention to a few primary rules of conduct, from which a virtuous wife, one who has the sense and the goodness, to endeavor to promote mutual happiness, and to render the matrimonial state a feast of the purest affection, will never depart.

The first maxim, which you should impress most deeply upon your mind, is never to attempt to control your husband, by opposition, by displeasure, or any other mark of anger. A man of sense, of prudence, of warm feelings, cannot and will not bear an opposition of any kind, which is attended with an angry look, or expressions.—
The current of his affections is suddenly stopped; The current of his affections is suddenly stopped; his attachment is weakened; he begins to feel a mortification the most pungent; he is belittled even in his own eyes; and be assured the wife who once excites those sentiments in the breast of her husband, will never regain the high ground which she might, and ought to have re When he marries her, if he be a good man, he expects from her smiles, not frowns; he expects to find in her one who is not to control him, not to take from him the freedom of acting as his own take from him the freedom of acting as his own judgment shall direct; but one who will place such confidence in him, as to believe that his own prudence is his best guide. Little things, which, in reality, are mere triffes at themselves often produce bickerings and even quarrels. Never permit them to be a subject of dispute. Yield them with pleasure, with a smile of affection. Be assured, that one difference outweighs them all, a thousand, or ten thousand times. A difference, in reality, with your husband ought to be considered as the greatest calamity, as one that is to be most studiously guarded against; it is a demon, which must never be permitted to enter a habitation, where all should be peace, unimpaired confidence and heartfelt affection. Besides, what can a woman gain by her opposition, or her differences?

Nothing. But she loses every thing; she loses her husband's respect for her virtues; she loses his love, and with that, all prospect of future happiness. She creates her own misery, and then utters idle and silly complaints; but utters them in vain. The love of a husband can be retained only by the high opinion which he entertains of his wife's goodness of heart, of her amiable disposition, of the sweetness of her temper, of her prudence, and of her devotion to him. Let nothing, upon any occasion, ever lesson that opinion. On the contrary it should augment every day; he should have much more geason to admire her for those excellent qualities, which will cast a lustre over a virtuous waman, when her personal attractions

are no more.

Has your husband staid out longer than your pected? When he returns, receive him as partner of your heart. Has he disappointed in something you expected, whether of ornance or furniture, or of any other convenience ? no evince discontent; receive his apology wi cheerfulness. Does he, when you are house ers invite company, without informing you of it, bring home with him a friend, whatever may your repast, however scanty it may be, howev impossible it may be to add to it, receive them wi a pleasing countenance, adorn your table we cheerfulness, give to your husband and to you company a hearty welcome; it will more company a tear other deficiency; it we evince love for your husband, good sense yourself, and that politeness of manners, whi acts as the most powerful chann; it will give the plainest fare a zest superior to all that luxu can boast. Never be discontented upon any or casion of this nature. If apologies, as silly ple often think, be necessary, your husband make them; or, an ingenious wife will, with humor, banter her husband for giving his so indifferent a repast.

In the next place, as your husband's success his profession will depend upon his popu and, as the manners of a wife have ho little ence in extending, or lessening the respect esteem of others for her husband, you should to care to be affable and polite to the poorest, as we as to the rich. A reserved haughtiness is the s

indication of a weak mind and an unfeeling but With respect to your servants, teach them respect and love you, whilst you expect from the a reasonable discharge of their respective duti a reasonable discharge of their respective dution Never teaze yourself and them by scelding; has no other effect than to render them discontered and impertinent. Admenish them with a cal firmness, and if that mode will not produce the

desired effect, let them be moderately punis Cultivate your mind by the perusal of the hooks, which instruct, whilst they amuse. not devote your time to novels. They tend vitiato the taste, and to produce a disrelish substantial, intellectual food. Plays are of same cast; they are not friendly to that delie which is one of the ornaments of the female racter. History, geography, poetry, moral es biography, travels, sermons, and other well we ten religious productions, will not fail to enlar your understanding, to render you a more agre ble companion, and to exalt your virtue. A man, devoid of rational ideas of religion, has security for her virtue ; it is sacrificed to her pr sions, whose voice, and not that of her God, is governing principle. Besides, in those he of calamity, to which families must be exp where will she find a support, if it be not i just reflections upon that all ruling Provider which governs the universe, whether animate

Mutual politeness between the most infin friends, is essential to that harmony, which sho never be once broken, or interrupted. How is portant then is it between man and wife? more warm the attachment, the less will eit party bear to be slighted, or treated with t smallest degree of rudeness, or inattention. politeness, then, if it be not itself a virtue, is, least, the means of giving to real goodness, an lustre ; it is the means of preventing disconten and even quarrels; it is the oil of intercourse! removes asperities, and gives to every thing smooth, an even and a pleasing movement.

I will only add, that matrimonial happiness not depend upon wealth; no, it is not to be for in wealth, but in minds properly tempered an suited to our respective situations. Competen is necessary; all beyond that point is ideal .the attainment of this by honorable mea and particularly by professional exertion, a derives peculiar satisfaction in self-applause, well as from the increasing estimation in which he is held by those around him. Such men a ways indicate cheerfulness, a fine flow of spirit and consequently afford the best proof of the happiness; while the indolent, or those wi spend more than they make, are as universi cloomy, discontented and peevish.

In the management of your domestic con let prudence and wise economy always prev Let neatness, order, judgment, be seen in all; different departments. Unite liberality with a justifugality; always reserve something for the bas of charity, and never let your door be closed to the voice of suffering humanity. in particular, will have the strongest claim your charity-let them be well fed, well clot nursed in sickness, and never unjustly treate

I could as easily write a volume upon teresting subject, as the short letter which now receive. But I am persuaded, it is of importance to lead you "to reflect in time the essential means of securing matrimonia piness," than to enter into a more minute Without such reflections, you would ex effect, when the efficient cause was remov short, there are two or three ways of gainin dom. If we are to be taught by our own expe the cost is, too often immense. If by the ex ence of all those who have gone before us, cost to us is nothing. If we set out aright path which we have entered upon, will every become more pleasing.

That you may enjoy mutual happines fervent prayer of your affectionate father.

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CANINE PHYSICIAN. The following pleasing proof of ani is copied from the Liverpool Courier, to wi per it was sent by a correspondent.

"A few days ago, person was after sel, discharging oak bark, at the king's dock, a particle of this substance got into his eye, could not be extracted, either by himself rel others who tried all their skill. He co for three days and nights, in the most excr pain. On the fourth evening, while still the severest torture, his faithful little dog. of pug breed, appeared to view him with an indegree of attention, and, after fawning with singly extra agant flattery, he leaped on his ter's knee, (which liberty he had never attention) ed before,) placed his paws on each side head, and began to lick, first about the chim the ear, then, by degrees, to the afflicted where his attention was chiefly directed his pug nose he endeavored to remove the which had been placed over it, and which his master's assistance was soon removed. dog was then suffered to proceed in his ope and he immediately cleaned the eye, with and judgment that would have done credit respectable practitioner. In less than an master was relieved from a misery, o only they who have suffered under sunt cumstances are able to judge."

A LOST MAN FOUND. In Indianna, (Penn.) a Mr. Shyrock w lost in the woods, having gone with two other sons on a hunting frolic, but having pa his companions, he missed his way, and h were obliged to return home without him. neighbors immediately commenced a search after eleven days found him a few n where he had missed his road. His ap is stated to have been wretched and He was crawling along with a stick in each in a state of derangement, being entirely except a small remnant of his shirt which round his shoulders; his feet and legs were fully swollen. All the subsistence for eleven days and nights cousis Great credit is given to Capis Meek John Evans, Esq. for the interest they behalf. Some of the persons who went of him were from 5 to 9 days travelling he reached his own home, he had bed only same and was in good spirits.

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